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## JAPAN.

*Report of infectious diseases in Japan.*

YOKOHAMA, September 4, 1896.

SIR: I have the honor to forward a report of infectious diseases in Japan for period from August 21 to September 4, inclusive. I beg to call your attention to the magnitude and widespread prevalence of the epidemic of dysentery now in progress. The native authorities are enforcing, in regard to this disease, the regulations for the control of cholera, and with some measure of success.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

STUART ELDRIDGE, M. D.,  
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

Locality.	Cholera.		Dysentery.		Smallpox.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Kioto Fu.....			182	55		
Osaka Fu.....			211	55	2	1
Tokyo Fu.....	7	2	304		11	
Aichi Ken.....			422	99		
Akita Ken.....			2		1	
Awomori Ken.....			1			
Chiba Ken.....			36	2		
Fukui Ken.....			48	11		
Fukuoka Ken.....			219	14	2	
Fukushima Ken.....			2			
Gifu Ken.....			431	76		
Gumma Ken.....			2,776	389		
Hogo Ken.....			267	53	37	24
Ibaraki.....			7	4		
Ishikawa Ken.....			111	21		
Iwate Ken.....			13	4		
Kagoshima Ken.....			117	33	1	
Kanagawa Ken.....	3		78	12	3	
Kochi Ken.....			186	29		
Miyagi Ken.....			105	24	10	2
Miyazaki Ken.....			128	29		
Miye Ken.....			97	16		
Nagano Ken.....			950	83		
Nagasaki Ken.....			12	2		
Nara Ken.....			70	13		
Niigata Ken.....			103	10		
Oita Ken.....			191	51		
Oyama Ken.....	6		262	69	1	1
Saga Ken.....			15	3		
Saitama Ken.....			195	35		
Shidzuoka Ken.....			214	47		
Shiga Ken.....			203	40		
Shimane Ken.....			454	84		
Tokushima Ken.....			156	47	4	3
Tottori Ken.....			97	17		
Toyama Ken.....			54	9		
Yamagata Ken.....			115	11		
Yamaguchi Ken.....			182	65	1	
Yamanashi Ken.....			13		8	1
The Hokkaido.....					5	
Total.....	16	2	9,026	1,509	86	32

## MEXICO.

*Sanitary measures in force in Mexico.*

[Extract from message of President of Mexico, opening of Congress, September 16, 1896.]

Although Mexico has no direct communication or traffic with Egypt, where the Asiatic cholera prevails to an alarming extent, the Executive has taken suitable precautions to obviate even the remote contingency of our country being invaded by that epidemic, through foreign ships touching at Egyptian ports.

The sanitary conditions of the capital have not changed materially. Comparing the

mortality of the first half of 1895 with the corresponding period of the present year, it appears that the comparison is unfavorable to the latter. But the increase has been slight, and the same may be said of the cases of mortality from typhus. This disease has not appeared in the epidemic form since 1893, although several cases occurred in the municipal prison in the month of July last. But as care was taken immediately to remove the patients to the Juarez Hospital, and as all the departments of the prison were carefully disinfected, the disease was successfully stamped out.

With the view of diminishing the number of smallpox cases amongst foreigners residing in our country, it was decided to publish, at the suggestion of the superior board of health, an advertisement in the *Diario Oficial*, inviting the natives of other countries to be vaccinated or revaccinated. It was also decided to distribute a printed warning to the same effect in several languages, among foreigners arriving at the ports or frontier towns of the Republic.

Considering that the numerous hovels used as dwelling places in certain portions of the city were unfit for that purpose, and did not satisfy the requirements of the sanitary code, the government of the district was instructed to order the removal and destruction of said hovels.

The general regulations for abattoirs in the federal district and territories, under article 241 of the sanitary code, have been issued.

The service of disinfection is being performed with entire regularity, and certain alterations have been made in the building where the steam disinfector is situated.

#### STATISTICAL REPORTS.

CUBA—*Manzanillo*.—Two weeks ended September 15, 1896. Estimated population, 14,000. Total deaths, 35, including yellow fever, 3, and enteric fever, 1.

FRANCE—*Roubaix*.—Month of August, 1896. Estimated population, 125,000. Total deaths, 236, including 1 from whooping cough.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales*.—The deaths registered in 33 great towns of England and Wales during the week ended September 12, correspond to an annual rate of 15.8 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 10,846,971. The highest rate was recorded in Liverpool, viz, 23.1, and the lowest in Derby, viz, 8.7 a thousand.

*London*.—One thousand two hundred and fifty-one deaths were registered during the week, including measles, 12; scarlet fever, 18; diphtheria, 48; whooping cough, 31; enteric fever, 14, and diarrhea and dysentery, 61. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 14.8 a thousand. In greater London 1,644 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 13.9 a thousand of the population. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 10 from diphtheria, 5 from measles, and 5 from whooping cough.

*Ireland*.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended September 12 in the 16 principal town districts of Ireland was 21.1 a thousand of the population. The lowest rate was recorded in Wexford, viz, 0.0, and the highest in Armagh, viz, 28.0 a thousand. In Dublin and suburbs 146 deaths were registered, including scarlet fever, 2; enteric fever, 5; whooping cough, 6.

*Scotland*.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended September 12 correspond to an annual rate of 15.9 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,518,347. The lowest mortality was recorded in Paisley, viz, 12.8, and the highest in Perth, viz, 20.5 a thousand. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes